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Answers to self-assessment questions

Having completed the self-assessment questions (appendix A of each article published in this issue), now have a look at how well you did by comparing your answers to the answers below.

Development of Emergency Medicine in Rwanda

1. **D**, Lack of trained Emergency Physicians to staff emergency departments and few district hospitals with designated emergency departments.
2. **B**, The Human Resources for Health Strategic Plan
3. **A**, A Masters of Medicine in Emergency Medicine track and an Emergency Medicine/Critical Care Diploma track

Epidemiology and Treatment of Paediatric Burns in a Large Children's Hospital in Morocco: Analysis of 394 cases

1. **C**, Scald
2. **B**, 1 to 4 years
3. **A**, $5000 \text{ mL} \times \text{burned body surface area (m}^2\text{)} + [2000 \text{ mL} \times \text{total body surface area (m}^2\text{)}]$

The Development of an Emergency Sepsis Care Algorithm in Botswana

1. **A**, Sepsis is a top 5 cause of mortality in patients with HIV
2. **E**, The simplest treatments for sepsis have proven the most effective.
3. **C**, Guidelines should be regularly monitored and revised

Diagnosis and Management of Acute Coronary Syndrome

1. **D**, In a study by Swap and Nagurney, the positive likelihood ratio of chest pain described to radiate to the right arm or shoulder was approximately twice that of pain associated with exertion
2. **E**, All of the listed options is absolute contraindications to fibrinolysis, which also include known structural cerebral vascular lesions, ischemic stroke within 3 months, and active bleeding or bleeding diathesis.
3. **B**, Tenecteplase may be used in the setting of STE-ACS, and is dosed as a single weight-based bolus (between 30 to 50mg IV).